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EXAMINER KIM, PAUL				
ART UNIT 2169		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 11/04/2009		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/645,989

Applicant(s)

SOBEL, WILLIAM E.

Examiner

PAUL KIM

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2169

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 August 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11-16,18-21 and 24-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-9,11-16,18-21 and 24-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ ~~Notice of Informal Patent Application~~
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to the following communication: Amendment filed on 14 August 2009.
2. Claims 1, 3-9, 11-16, 18-21 and 24-28 are pending and present for examination.

Response to Amendment

3. Claims 1, 9, and 16 have been amended.
4. No claims have been further cancelled.
5. No claims have been newly added.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1, 3, 6, 8-9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, and 24-28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pisello et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,495,607, hereinafter referred to PISELLO), filed on November 15, 1993, and issued on February 27, 1996, in view of Stupek, Jr. et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,586,304, hereinafter referred to as STUPEK), filed on 8 September 1994, and issued on 17 December 1996, and in further view of Miyata et al (USPGPUB No. 2004/0117401, hereinafter referred to as MIYATA), filed on 21 April 2003, and published on 17 June 2004, and in further view of Bucher et al, USPGPUB No. 2005/0060281 (hereinafter referred to as BUCHER), filed on 26 July 2004, and published on 17 March 2005.

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8. **As per independent claim 1, 9 and 16**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and

BUCHER, discloses:

A computer implemented method for gleaning file attributes independently of file format, the method comprising the steps of:

a non-application-specific file attribute manager receiving a plurality of files in a plurality of formats {See PISELLO, col. 13, lines 14-19, wherein this reads over "a domain-wide status-monitor . . . periodically scan[s]"};

the file attribute manager scanning the plurality of received files in the plurality of formats {See PISELLO, col. 13, lines 14-19, wherein this reads over "a domain-wide status-monitor . . . periodically scan[s]"};

the file attribute manager gleaning file attributes from each of the plurality of scanned files {See PISELLO, col. 13, lines 48-51, wherein this reads over "to collect the file identifying information stored at a given scan time"; and col. 15, lines 36-51, wherein this reads over, searchable database fields preferably include: . . . FileName;PathName"). based on a protocol used to receive each of the plurality of files, the file attribute manager gleaning different file attributes for different protocols {See BUCHER, [0076], wherein this reads over "In the illustrated embodiment, the content management metadata 408 include, among other things, action metadata 418 which exemplarily comprises information concerning processes such as the upload, download, sharing, copying, backup and/or encryption of file 402"; [0100], wherein this reads over "one or more of the content events 500 specified or otherwise associated with one or more rules 300 may, similar to the metadata contained in the metadata profile 404, further include, or otherwise have associated therewith, further specific information concerning a particular content event"; and [0111], wherein this reads over "In the case where the rules 300 are included as part of the metadata profiles 404, identification of the content implicated by a detected content even can be made by searching all of the metadata profiles and identifying those profiles, and corresponding content, that reference the detected content event"};

the file attribute manager storing the file attributes gleaned from each of the plurality of scanned files as a plurality of records in a database {See PISELLO, col. 13, lines 51-56, wherein this reads over "to integrate the collected information into the domain-wide virtual catalog"};

the file attribute manager indexing specific file attributes gleaned from specific files according to contents of the specific files, the specific file attributes being stored as ones of the plurality of records in the database {See PISELLO, col. 14, lines 16-19, wherein this reads over "Table 2 which shows an example of what might be displayed . . . [from] the domain administrating data/rule base"};

examining one of the plurality of files {See PISELLO, col. 13, lines 14-19, wherein this reads over "a domain-wide status-monitor . . . periodically scan[s]"; and col. 13, lines 48-51, wherein this reads over "to collect the file identifying information stored at a given scan time"; and col. 15, lines 36-51, wherein this reads over, searchable database fields preferably include: . . . FileName; PathName"};

retrieving from the plurality of records in the database at least one record associated with the examined one of the plurality of files {See STUPEK, C3:L64-67, wherein this reads over "the upgrade advisor retrieves information about the MIB 5 from a server database 13 located in the server manager"; and C4:L2-26, wherein this reads over "the upgrade database may also contain information about a resource (e.g., a driver) which is not recognized by the server manager. In this situation, the upgrade advisor places information about the resource (e.g., name,

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version number) into a driver table 32 in the MIB 5. An agent 21 of the server manager located in the server uses this information to search for the resource (i.e., to see if the resource has been installed on the network). If so, the server manager creates entries for the resource in the server database";

retrieving from the plurality of records in the database a second record associated with a malicious file {See MIYATA, [0032], wherein this reads over "reads on virus pattern from virus database 1621" and "checks whether or not F is infected with virus corresponding to P"};

analyzing the gleaned attributes gleaned from examined one of the plurality of files, the gleaned file attributes having been retrieved from the first record; {See STUPEK, C4:L5-13, wherein this reads over "the upgrade advisor 11 retrieves information about the MIB 5 from a server database 13 located in the server manager. The server database 13 tells the upgrade advisor 11 the location of each piece of information contained in the MIB. The upgrade advisor 11 supplies the location information to a data retriever 15, which uses it to retrieve from the MIB 5 data (MIB data) about the network resources 3. The upgrade advisor 11 then retrieves upgrade information from the upgrade database 9 and performs two types of comparisons: a) whether or not a particular upgrade package corresponds to a resource on the server, and b) whether or not the version number of the upgrade package matches the version number of the corresponding network resource (i.e., whether or not the upgrade package represents a true upgrade for the existing network resource)"}; and

analyzing one or more attributes of the malicious file, the one or more attributes of the malicious file having been gleaned from the second record {See MIYATA, [0019], wherein this reads over "virus scanner 1532, which compares a suspected file with associated patterns contained in virus database 1621"}; and

determining whether a status of the examined one of the plurality of files is malicious {See MIYATA, [0019], wherein this reads over "virus scanner 1532, which compares a suspected file with associated patterns contained in virus database 1621"}, responsive to analyzing the gleaned file attributes {See STUPEK, C13-20, wherein this reads over "If the upgrade applies to a resource on the server and if the upgraded and current versions of the network resource do not match, the upgrade advisor 11 uses additional information from the upgrade database 9 to analyze the level of severity of the upgrade, i.e., to determine the importance of the upgrade to the efficient operation of the server."} and the one or more attributes of the malicious file {See MIYATA, [0019], wherein this reads over "virus scanner 1532, which compares a suspected file with associated patterns contained in virus database 1621"}.

While PISELLO fails to expressly disclose the method step of analyzing gleaned attributes and thereafter determining a status, the prior art of STUPEK discloses a method wherein information is retrieved from a database, and said information is summarily compared with upgrade information to determine whether an upgrade is necessary. That is the prior art of STUPEK discloses a method wherein file attributes such as the name, version number, and a timestamp, which have been gleaned from a file, are compared and verified. The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO and STUPEK would disclose a method comprising of examining a file, analyzing the gleaned attributes concerning the file with records retrieved from the database (e.g. upgrade information), and determining the status of the file (i.e. whether or not the versions match). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so malicious or illegitimate files are blocked from entering the computer, from executing, and from performing certain functions while executing.

Additionally, while the combination of PISELLO and STUPEK may fail to expressly disclose the method step of determining whether a file is malicious, the prior art of MIYATA discloses an invention wherein a virus pattern is retrieved from a virus database and used to determine by comparison whether a file is malicious. The combination of invention disclosed in PISELL, STUPEK, and MIYATA would disclose a method wherein the data pattern (i.e. the attribute) is gleaned from the files such that the virus pattern is used to verify whether the file is malicious or not. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by the combination of PISELLO and STUPEK by combining it with the invention as disclosed by MIYATA.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so that gleaned attributes may be used to verify the authenticity of a file.

Lastly, while the combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, and MIYATA may fail to expressly disclose the method step of gleaning file attributes "wherein the plurality of gleaned attribute types differ for protocols used to receive the plurality of scanned files and each of the plurality of scanned files are received according to one of the protocols," the prior art of BUCHER discloses an invention wherein a particular content event would initiate the retrieval of specific information according to the metadata contained in a metadata profile. That is, wherein a file received via a network protocol such as a LAN, the content management system may retrieve the identity of the network appliance, while wherein a file received via an email protocol may initiate the content management system to retrieve the email address of the sender. See BUCHER, [0123-0129]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by the

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combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, and MIYATA by combining it with the invention as disclosed by BUCHER.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so that certain content events may be customized to only require the retrieval of specific information according to a metadata profile.

9. **As per dependent claim 3, 11, 18,** PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses:

A method wherein specific types of file attributes are gleaned from a specific file as a function of a format of the file (See PISELLO, col. 15, lines 46-51, wherein this reads over "Novell-defined attributes").

10. **As per dependent claims 6, 14, 21,** PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses:

A method further comprising the file attribute manager receiving a plurality of copies of a selected file of the plurality of files, and the file attribute manager storing each of the plurality of copies as a separate record in the plurality of records, each separate record indexed according to the contents of the selected file of the plurality of files, such that the each separate record can be accessed by the single index (See PISELLO, Table 2; and col. 14, lines 62-64, wherein this reads over "the same file name may appear multiple times in the listing of Table 2, even with identical path names (e.g., 'Dave.doc')").

11. **As per dependent claim 8,** PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses:

The method wherein the non-application-specific file attribute manager is incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of:

- A firewall;
- An intrusion detection system;
- An intrusion detection system application proxy;
- A router;
- A switch;
- A standalone proxy;
- A server; (See PISELLO, col. 13, lines 14-15, wherein this reads over "domain-wide status-monitor and control program is installed in the domain administrating server").
- A gateway
- An anti-virus detection system; and
- A client.

Additionally, the claim limitation optionally recites a method wherein the attribute manager is incorporated into an selected entity. for the purposes of this examination, a server will be considered the selected entity and the remainder entities will not be provided further consideration nor will prior art be applied in said consideration.

12. **As per dependent claim 24**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses a method of blocking a file upon the determination that the received file is malicious {See STUPEK, C8:L30-48}.

While PISELLO fails to expressly disclose a method wherein a file is blocked upon a maliciousness determination, STUPEK discloses a method wherein if an upgrade is not applicative, the upgrade is not included within the upgrade package. The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO and STUPEK would disclose a method comprising of blocking the file upon the determination that the received file is malicious (i.e. the package object retrieves comparison results and combined them to determine package status (i.e., whether or not the package applies to the server, and whether the package needs to be upgraded on the server). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK and MIYATA.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification such that files which are not legitimate are blocked from entering the server, from executing, and from performing certain functions while executing.

13. **As per dependent claim 25**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses a method of not blocking the file upon the determination that the received file is legitimate {See STUPEK, C8:L30-48}.

While PISELLO fails to expressly disclose a method wherein a file is blocked upon a maliciousness determination, STUPEK discloses a method wherein if an upgrade is applicative, the upgrade is included within the upgrade package. The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO and STUPEK would disclose a method comprising of allowing the file upon the determination that the received file is

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legitimate (i.e. the package object retrieves comparison results and combined them to determine package status (i.e., whether or not the package applies to the server, and whether the package needs to be upgraded on the server). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK and MIYATA.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification such that files which are not legitimate are allowed to enter the server, execute, and perform certain functions while executing.

14. **As per dependent claim 26**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses a method for applying a rule specifying how to use gleaned file attributes to process the file {See STUPEK, C13-20, wherein this reads over "If the upgrade applies to a resource on the server and if the upgraded and current versions of the network resource do not match, the upgrade advisor 11 uses additional information from the upgrade database 9 to analyze the level of severity of the upgrade, i.e., to determine the importance of the upgrade to the efficient operation of the server."}.

The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO and STUPEK would disclose a method comprising for applying a rule specifying how to use gleaned file attributes to process a file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK and MIYATA.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification in order to determine the legitimacy of a file by analyzing and processing the gleaned attributes according to a set rule.

15. **As per dependent claim 27**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses a method for determining a rule to apply specifying how to use gleaned file attributes to process the file {See STUPEK, C13-20, wherein this reads over "If the upgrade applies to a resource on the server and if the upgraded and current versions of the network resource do not match, the upgrade advisor 11 uses additional information from the upgrade

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database 9 to analyze the level of severity of the upgrade, i.e., to determine the importance of the upgrade to the efficient operation of the server.”).

While PISELLO fails to expressly disclose a method for determining a rule to apply specifying how to use gleaned file attributes to process the file, the prior art of STUPEK discloses a method wherein the upgrade manager performs comparisons on the attributes of the file, specifically the version number. The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO and STUPEK would disclose a method comprising of determining at least one of a plurality of rules to apply to a file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK and MIYATA.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so that upon the failure or passage of a file in a rule, further gleaned attributes may be checked to determine the legitimacy of a file.

16. **As per dependent claim 8**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, discloses:

The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of files are received from a network connection {See STUPEK, Figures 1, 2, 6, and 11}.

17. **Claims 4, 12, and 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over PISELLO, in view of STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, and in further view of Fischer (U.S. Patent No. 5,694, 569, hereinafter referred to as FISCHER), filed on June 5, 1995, and issued on December 2, 1997.

The combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER discloses the limitations of claims 1-3, 6, 8-11, 14, 16-18, and 21 for the reasons stated above.

The combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER differs from the claimed invention in that they fail to disclose a method further comprising the file attribute manager indexing attributes being stored by using a secure hash of the contents of that file (claims 4, 12, and 19).

18. **As per dependent claim 4, 12, and 19**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and FISCHER, discloses a method further comprising the file attribute manager indexing attributes being stored as a record in the database concerning a specific file according to a secure hash

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of the contents of that file {See FISCHER, col. 1, lines 40-50, wherein this reads over "file integrity may be protected by taking a one-way hash over the contents of the file. By implementing and checking a currently computed hash value, with a previously stored hash value"}.

The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and FISCHER would disclose a method wherein the file attribute manager would index attributes in a database according to a secure hash, by using a secure hash algorithm (SHA), of the contents of that file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and FISCHER.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so that the records may be indexed securely and subsequently retrieved by a blocking system.

19. **Claims 5, 13, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over PISELLO, in view of STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, and in further view of Baker (USPGPUB No. 2003/0233352, hereinafter referred to as BAKER), filed on March 19, 2003, claiming priority to March 21, 2002, and published on December 18, 2003.

The combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER discloses the limitations of claims 1, 3, 6, 8-9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, and 24-28 for the reasons stated above.

The combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER differ from the claimed invention in that they fail to disclose a method further comprising the file attribute manager indexing attributes according to a cyclical redundancy check of the contents of that file (claims 5, 13, and 20).

20. **As per dependent claims 5, 13, and 20**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and BAKER, discloses a method further comprising the file attribute manager indexing attributes being stored as a record in the database concerning a specific file according to a cyclical redundancy check of the contents of that file {See BAKER, Para. 0008, wherein this reads over "[t]he controller may be further programmed . . . to determine a cyclical redundancy check of the file"}.

While PISELLO fails to expressly disclose a method of utilizing a CRC on the contents of a file, BAKER discloses a means for applying a CRC on the file for validation purposes. The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and BAKER would disclose a method wherein the file attribute manager would index attributes in a database according to a cyclical redundancy check of the contents of that file. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and BAKER.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so that the records may be indexed securely and subsequently retrieved by a blocking system.

21. **Claims 7, 15, and 22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over PISELLO, in view of STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER, and in further view of Chino et al (USPGPUB 2002/0046207), filed on June 25, 2001, and published on April 18, 2002.

The combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER discloses the limitations of claims 1, 3, 6, 8-9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, and 24-28 for the reasons stated above.

The combination of PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, and BUCHER differs from the claimed invention in that they fail to disclose a method which deletes records from the database after the records have been stored for a specific period of time (claims 7, 15, and 22).

22. **As per dependent claims 7, 15, and 22**, PISELLO, in combination with STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and CHINO, discloses a method further comprising of deleting records from the database after the records have been stored for a specific period of time {See CHINO, Para. 0060, wherein this reads over "location information collector determines whether a predetermined time, e.g. two hours, has passed wince the record of the current location registered in the respective tables of the location information storage was collected, and sequentially deletes those records with a predetermined time elapsed"}.

While PISELLO fails to expressly disclose a method of purging files, CHINO discloses a method of purging records when a predetermined time has elapsed. The combination of inventions disclosed in PISELLO, STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and CHINO would disclose a method comprising of deleting records

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with a predetermined time elapsed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the above invention suggested by PISELLO by combining it with the invention disclosed by STUPEK, MIYATA, BUCHER, and CHINO.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this modification so that the database is kept current and free of obsolete records.

Response to Arguments

23. Applicant's arguments filed 14 August 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Summary of Interview

The Examiner disagrees with Applicant's Summary of Interview included within the Amendment filed on 14 August 2009. It is noted that the Examiner did not indicate that the discussed amendment was likely to over the previously-made rejections. The Examiner points to the Examiner Interview Summary Record mailed on 14 August 2009 which indicates that the proposed amendments discussed on 11 August 2009 would be read upon by Bucher et al.

b. Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

Applicant asserts the argument that Bucher does not disclose "gleaning different file attributes for different protocols" because neither the metadata in the content file nor the rule based actions disclose gleaning different file attributes when different protocols are used to receive the files. See Amendment, page 11. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. It is noted that Bucher discloses that "action metadata 418 which exemplarily comprises information concerning processes such as the upload, download, sharing, copying, backup and/or encryption of file 402." See Bucher, [0076]. Wherein each action metadata comprises a variety of different information according to the action taken with respect to a file, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that Bucher et al would indeed

read upon the recited claim language of gleaned different file attributes based on the protocol. For example, the Examiner notes that the upload and download action metadata may include information concerning the destination of the upload and download while the share action metadata may include information concerning users, folders, computers and/or computing environments. See Bucher, [0086]-[0090].

Accordingly, for the aforementioned reasons above, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103 are maintained.

Conclusion

24. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PAUL KIM whose telephone number is (571)272-2737. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tony Mahmoudi can be reached on (571) 272-4078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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